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In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within; there is need of sleepless vigilance and untiring energy to preserve the Government from the onsets which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I desire to devote all my energies to the discharge of its duties. I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens and from the skill, sense and self-restraint of its people the strength

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wealth, these neighboring States are enormously anxious to interrupt our progress by force. We are feeling that they have failed to perform their duties in relation to us, and we are determined to give their imperialist countries, their governments, their refugees to those who have redeemed Nicaragua. The sentiments, these miserable rascals, by such ignominious artifice are striving to impede the march of our efforts. It is beginning to be made impracticable for us to go to the world; and they are now appearing to us as a world of enemies. We are now perceiving, which, out of the had passed, that the selfish motives of men, edices good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, we may be led to perceive that, although Nicaragua may be led to perceive that, she is yet jealous of her honor, and desires to be recognized as an independent and sovereign State. Her geographical position, her natural advantages may attract the empires of the world, and she may be led to perceive that, but I trust they may yet learn that Nicaragua is a free and sovereign State, and does not require other nationalities to be recognized.

The principles which shall guide me in the administration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the Government are few and simple. I allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government. I shall never give the idea of my political conduct. There are no great duties in the freedom of trade will be established, with the view to the promotion of that nature intended her to be—

commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and needs it creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices that divine religion which constitutes the basis of all civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with more speed and energy I have humbly invoked the aid of Him, without whose assistance no human exertions are but bubbles on a stormy sea.

El Nicaraguense, of the 12th, contains the following list of promotions and appointments in the army.

1st Lieutenant J. B. Green, promoted Captain.
John Allen, appointed Colonel 2d Rifle Battalion.
Wm. P. Jarvis, appointed Company A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
A. W. Marsh, appointed Captain Company B, Rifle Battalion.
James P. Schorch, appointed 1st Lieutenant Company A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
Charles A. Goss, appointed 1st Lieutenant Company B, 2d Rifle Battalion.
Ben. M. Anderson, appointed 2d Lieutenant Company A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
Michael Gross, appointed 2d Lieutenant Company B, 2d Rifle Battalion.

Walter Overton, appointed 2d Lieutenant 2d Rifle Battalion and Commissary of Subsistence.

B. F. Grant is appointed Surgeon, with the rank of Captain.

THE ELECTION RESULT.

The following are the complete returns of the vote for President. The vote is—Walker, 15,833; Ferrer, 4,447; Rivas, 867; Salazar, 2,087. The total vote, 23,236. In publishing the returns, the

Some few precincts have not been heard from for a number of weeks. The estimated total voting population of Nicaragua is counted at 35,000, of which number it will be seen that only 10,000 are away from the polls. No restraint was imposed on the voters of Leon and Salazar, the traitor President and Secretary of War, and for by these friendly to them, of the kind which would have been entirely inimical to Gen. Walker. Don Fomento, Former President of the Republic, who was in Leon the struggle was very exciting, the strong Democratic friends of Gen. Walker urging him to stand for a second term. He was, however, to note that though Leon is now the chief point of disaffection, owing to the intrigues and falsehoods of the traitor President, the friends of the drastic candidates still received almost an equal number with the opposition. In certain towns of the State, such as Masaya, the strongest majorities given to him in any portion of the State. The Indians remember him as the wise and just ruler, and for this reason, and for an untold effort, they sought to elect their great

Amongst the Americans who are entitled to vote and to the consideration of the Republic, the sentiment in favor of General Ferrer is very emphatic. Some few voted for Fermín Ferrer, and some for the administration for his character and talent, but the great majority voted for General Ferrer. At Managua a degree of enthusiasm honorable to all parties, elicited upon the adoption of the name of the nation and with regular manner they accepted the Government of Gen. Walker. So in other places a like manifestation of confidence was shown.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, July 27.]

Horrible Treatment of Americans in Mexico—The La Paz Sufferers.

The Texas brought up to this city, from Vera Cruz, on Friday, thirteen men of the American Legation, who were taken to the La Paz Prison.

The whole number of persons thus seized was estimated at eighty. This was about the middle of November of last year. They were confined in a room about forty feet square until the 27th of December, when they were taken on and ironed two and two, and put on board of vessels, to be sent to San Blas. This horrible voyage, in the midst of the calms, occupied twenty-four days. On the arrival at San Blas the Irons were immediately ordered to be taken off. The prisoners then marched, first to Tepic, and then to another place

tance of 300 miles to Guadalajara, which place they reached on the 6th of February. Leaving that evening they arrived at the City of Mexico on the 12th of March, they were marched on foot to the Cuernavaca barracks, where they arrived March the 19th and were kept there until the 23rd. They were then sent to the barracks of the City of Mexico, a small town in the vicinity of the City of Mexico. This long journey was made on foot, a distance of thirteen or fourteen hundred miles.

At Escapasco they were not put into loose confinement, but were allowed to go at large all day with an allowance of fifty cents a day for their support. They were allowed to go out on the streets twenty-five cents a day. They had no money for several months, unable to get a trial. A number of

caped with little obstruction, and went back to California; others escaped, and have heretofore arrived in the United States. They were tired waiting for the trial, and the compensation which would free them from imprisonment and detention. The present company of thirteen started July 6th, and found no interruption in their riding down to Vera Cruz, or in getting on the Texas Seavert mail friends in the City of Mexico, who paid their passage. This party of thirteen consists of Joseph B. Smith, of Virginia; Wm. H. Hughes, of Indiana; A. W. Browning, of Missouri; James Hawkins, of Arkansas; John Brown, of Ohio; Geo. W. Hontkins, of Vermont; Alexander

TREMBLEDS FEAT—Miss Kate Cook has announced for her forthcoming benefit at Astley's London, that she will take a *flying leap over a lady in full dress*, and clear the entire body with out touching a single founce. The distance—measured from skirt—is calculated to exceed two to three times the length of the longest leap on record. There are wagers to a considerable amount, both in the sporting and equestrian circles, that the daring

young lady will not be able to accomplish the difficult feat. She has been strongly advised by all her friends to abandon the fool-hardy undertaking, to go to one of the sixteen hoops, or a half a dozen ice-phantasies, or Greenwich Hotel bill, or any other bulky object instead.

Gen. Jno. T. Sumrall of Mayslick, has placed on our table a specimen of the *Zimmerman* Wheat which he assures us is the best article for this market ever produced in the county. He planted four bushels of seed and raised from it one hundred and forty bushels. It will ave-

age nearly sixty-four pounds to the bushel.
Who can beat it this season?—*Mayville (Ky.) Express.*

